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18 June—8 July 1948

AGREEMENTS: ANGLO-EIREANN TRADE	449
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION	442, 451, 453, 460
HUNGARO-RUMANIAN TRADE	465
BALKANS COMMISSION, UNITED NATIONS	466
COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU: YUGOSLAVIA EXPELLED	438
CONFERENCE ON GERMANY (WARSAW)	440
DISORDERS: MALAYA	461
DISPUTES: BERLIN AND CURRENCY REFORM	444-448, 450, 451, 453, 454, 472
HYDERABAD	458, 459
INDONESIA	460, 467
PALESTINE	434, 457, 463
ELECTIONS: FINLAND	442
IRAQ	460
NETHERLANDS	462
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME	436, 442, 451, 453, 460, 471, 472
GOVERNMENT CHANGES: CHILE	437
EGYPT	441
INDIA	459
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS	466
INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL, UNITED NATIONS	467
KOREA COMMISSION, UNITED NATIONS	467
NOTES: ALBANIA TO YUGOSLAVIA BREAKING ECONOMIC UNION	434
BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND U.S.A. TO U.S.S.R. ON BERLIN	443, 454
BRITAIN, POLAND, AND U.S.A. ON LONDON AGREEMENT	457
YUGOSLAVIA TO ALBANIA AND GREECE	473, 474, 475
SECURITY COUNCIL, UNITED NATIONS	467
SPEECHES: BEVIN ON GERMANY	451
ST LAURENT (CANADA) ON WESTERN UNION	436
STATEMENTS: BRITAIN ON THE REMOVAL OF GREEK CHILDREN	449
COMINFORM AND YUGOSLAVIA	438, 473
COMMUNISM IN MALAYA	453, 456, 461
MEDIATOR'S PLAN FOR PALESTINE	468
TREATY: HUNGARO-POLISH CO-OPERATION	464
WESTERN UNION	436, 462, 472
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS	470
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS	472

ALBANIA. 1 *July*—Protest against 'provocative acts' (see *Yugoslavia*).

2 *July*—*Yugoslavia*. The Government sent a Note to Yugoslavia, breaking off economic relations and expelling from the country experts sent to Albania under the 'economic union' treaty of 1946.

Three protest Notes (see *Yugoslavia*).

4 *July*—*Yugoslavia*. Protest (see *Yugoslavia*).

ARAB LEAGUE. 22 *June*—Kings meet (see *Egypt*).

30 *June*—Kings meet (see *Saudi Arabia*).

Palestine. The Secretary-General stated that the British evacuation of Haifa was a violation of the truce.

Saudi-Hashimi Accord. The League issued the joint statement of Kings Ibn Saud and Abdullah on their Riyadh meeting (see p. 465). It said (*text*): 'The first reason for our meeting was the sincere desire to strengthen brotherly and friendly relations between our two persons and peoples. The present circumstances require agreement and unity and the bearing in mind of two fundamental principles—faith in God and loyalty in defence of our existence. We realized through the discussions complete agreement on our points of view regarding private and public affairs and complete understanding on patriotic and national objectives. Therefore we declare that we are in agreement in our thoughts, our opinions, and our objectives, and that we are particularly in agreement in our support of the Arab League in all the decisions within the frame of the League's charter and in the limits of its responsibility, especially in regard to Palestine, where we are doing our best to ensure for the Arabs complete independence and sovereignty and to rescue the country. We place our full trust in the Arab League and its political committee and make known our belief that it will study the present situation fully and recommend the suitable attitude to be taken in favour of the Arab cause and the guaranteeing of Arab interests. We are sure the Arab League strives towards the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Such peace will not be realized except by preserving Arab rights and guaranteeing the independence of their countries. We are sure if the League is forced to take up arms it will be in defence of fundamental Arab interests—honour, liberty, and peace.'

2 *July*—*Palestine*. The Secretary-General stated that the Arab States had rejected the Mediator's proposals for a settlement.

4 *July*—Mediator's Plan (see *Security Council*).

8 *July*—*Palestine*. The League, in their reply to Count Bernadotte's suggestion for an extension of the truce, pointed out that the Arab armies intervened in Palestine to put an end to the slaughter of Arabs by Zionist terrorists. Although the Arab armies were masters of the situation they accepted the Security Council's resolution for a truce, but apprehensions that the Zionists would violate it proved well founded. The violations included smuggling on an unprecedented level of immigrants, arms, and ammunition, the occupation or burning of Arab villages, destruction of crops, pillaging, and forcing the Arabs to erect fortifications and dig trenches. The Mediator's acceptance of a continuation of the *status quo* aiming at partition and the creation of a

Jewish State, had been most disappointing to the Arabs, since those two issues lay at the root of the dispute. Further, the Zionists were steadily consolidating their State, and the Mediator had said that he could not persuade the Jews to give up their present separate culture and political existence so as to merge in a unitary State. It was unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that prolongation of the truce would lead to the desired peaceful settlement. All these facts 'make it imperative for the Arab States not to agree to a prolongation of the truce under present conditions. This, however, should not shut the door in the face of further efforts by the Mediator, nor should it preclude whatever proposals his Excellency may put forth in that capacity.'

ARGENTINA. 23 *June*—*Transfer Regulations*. The Central Bank issued new regulations governing the transfer of funds abroad and the grant of import permits, the purpose of which was stated to be to increase international trade and to encourage the entry of foreign capital.

4 *July*—*British Mission*. Nine R.A.F. officers arrived in Buenos Aires to spend two years in Argentina acting as technical advisers.

AUSTRALIA. 7 *July*—Prime Minister in London (*see Great Britain*).

AUSTRIA. 19 *June*—*Disappearances*. *Tass* announced that the Soviet Command had notified the Government of the arrest of Chief Inspector Anton Marek, of the Ministry for Home Security, because he had 'abused his official position to organize espionage against the Soviet occupation army. According to depositions made so far it would seem that other high officials of the Ministry for Home Security are also involved in the Marek affair. The investigation is proceeding and the results will be published.'

The Ministry for Home Security issued a statement refuting the allegations against Marek and others.

The Minister for Home Security, Hr Graf, said in a speech: 'It is clear to us that the increasing number of kidnappings and abductions which we have witnessed recently form part of a long-term programme which is designed to break the free will of independent Austria.'

23 *June*—*Disappearances*. The Government decided to appeal to the Allied Council for some statute which would protect Austrian citizens against arrest by the military command of an occupying Power.

25 *June*—*Allied Council. Disappearances*. The Council considered a Note of 23 June from the Austrian Government complaining of the arrest of Chief Inspector Marek.

Gen. Galloway (U.K.) tabled a resolution that the Council express concern that irregular coercive measures had been directed by agents of the occupying Powers against officials of the Austrian Government and administration and give a pledge that, except when necessary to prevent a breach of the peace, an Austrian official would be arrested only by Austrian authorities or held in Austrian custody.

Gen. Kurassov (U.S.S.R.) said: 'I categorically reject and repudiate all the statements and protests made here to-day as unfounded and out

of place. Chief Inspector Marek has been arrested for activities against the Soviet forces, and the results of the inquiry will be made known.'

4 July—*European Recovery Programme*. Agreement (see U.S.A.).

BELGIUM. 21 June—*Strike*. The Government reached an agreement with the metal workers, who were to receive no wage increase but the 5 per cent 'good attendance bonus' they were already receiving would be included in their basic wage.

25 June—*King*. In a message handed to the Presidents of the Senate and House of Representatives, the King stated that the royal question could not be solved by a single party obtaining a majority in Parliament. This was only possible through a legally organized consultation of all the people—a referendum. If there were not an undeniable majority in favour of his restoration as the head of the State he would abdicate.

6 July—*Western Union*. Informal talks (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 25 June—*Kenya*. Of 17 Kikuyu tribesmen tried for murdering a British inspector and two African constables on 20 December, in a raid on the headquarters of a religious sect called Men of Jesus Christ, four were sentenced to death, two under the age of 18 ordered to be detained at the Governor's pleasure, and 11 acquitted.

BURMA. 2 July—*New Party*. Thakin Nu's programme (see p. 352) was approved by the A.F.P.F.L. Supreme Council.

CANADA. 19 June—*Western Union*. The Secretary for External Affairs, Mr St. Laurent, in a speech to the Commons, said that in the event of a war which affected Britain and the U.S.A. Canada would be inevitably involved. In such circumstances he saw great value being derived from the prior existence of a regional pact between the countries of western Europe, Britain, the U.S.A., and Canada. The U.N. had not yet accomplished its purpose of ensuring security for all. If countries on the north Atlantic seaboard agreed to stand together, to pool their respective potentials for defence purposes, and to co-ordinate their forces right away, it would be made plain to any aggressor country that it would have to overcome a unified group if it attempted any aggression. He did not think a pact which did not include the major Powers he mentioned would be sufficiently impressive to require Canada to be a party to it. 'We think that Western Union is a good thing, but our adhesion to it without the U.S.A. would add very little to it. We are hopeful that it will develop into something that will comprise the U.S.A. along with those who are already members, and in the event we think the people of Canada would wish also to be associated with it, not because we want to assert domination over any one, but because we realize that if the group in this regional pact were involved in war we should necessarily be involved.'

European Recovery Programme. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Howe, tabled in the House of Commons an estimate of the

country's available supplies which had been sent to the Economic Co-operation Administration in Washington. He said that Canada expected to have available for export to E.R.P. countries during the next twelve months goods valued at \$1,600 million.

22 *June*—The Minister of Justice, Mr Ilsley, announced in the House of Commons that no person who was a member of the Communist Party or associated with it would be employed by the Administration in work of a secret character. The same rule would apply to those associated with Fascist organizations.

25 *June*—*Immigration*. The Minister of Mines and Resources announced in the House of Commons that during the first four months of 1948 32,492 immigrants from more than 30 countries had come to Canada. About 7,000 were from D.P. camps in Europe and 15,000 from the British Isles. Arrangements had been made for bringing another 10,000 from Britain by air before the end of March 1949.

29 *June*—Mr Mackenzie King, remarking in Parliament that when he first took office there was not a foreign or Commonwealth Legation or Embassy in the capital, said: 'I think we may look forward to the day when the King will reside for part of the year in the capital of Canada.'

6 *July*—*Western Union*. Informal talks (*see U.S.A.*).

CHILE 25 *June*—Payments agreement (*see Great Britain*).

26 *June*—*Communism*. The Senate approved a Government proposal to outlaw the Communist Party.

7 *July*—*Government Changes*. The Cabinet, which was mainly non-political, resigned. A new Cabinet was formed comprising three Radical Ministers, two Conservatives, two Liberals, and two Democrats, the remaining portfolios being held by non-party Ministers.

CHINA. 24 *June*—The Communists captured Kaifeng, the capital of Honan province.

Inflation. There was a further fall in the value of the dollar which now stood at over 3 million to one U.S. dollar.

4 *July*—*Economic Co-operation Programme*. Agreement (*see U.S.A.*).

7 *July*—The City Council in Peking passed a resolution proposing that refugee students who had nowhere to live be enrolled in summer camps to undergo military training and continue their studies at the same time. The students, in protest, raided the Council offices, wrecking the premises. In further rioting later three students were killed and thirty persons wounded. Martial law was declared.

CEYLON. 21 *June*—*Tamils*. The conference of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress decided to co-operate with the Government. Their president, Mr Ponnambalam, said that the Tamil community would never tolerate totalitarianism, Fascism, or Communism, and urged his colleagues to accept office in the Government.

1 *July*—*United Nations*. Soviet objection to membership (*see Security Council*).

COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU. 28 June—Yugoslavia. The decision, taken at a recent meeting of the Bureau in Rumania, to expel Yugoslavia from the Cominform was announced in a statement issued by the Bureau. The Yugoslav members had not been present at the meeting, having refused to attend. Excerpts from the statement were: The leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party has recently followed an incorrect line in the basic questions of foreign and domestic policy, which indicates retreat from Marxism-Leninism. In this connection, the bureau approves the action of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party which took the initiative in uncovering the incorrect policy of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and above all the incorrect policy of comrades Tito, Kardelj, Djilas, and Rankovich. [The three last named were delegates to the Cominform.]

Soviet-Yugoslav Relations. The leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party is carrying out a hostile policy in relation to the U.S.S.R. and to the All-Union Communist Party. In Yugoslavia an improper policy of belittling Soviet military specialists and discrediting the Soviet army has been permitted. Soviet civilian specialists in Yugoslavia have been subjected to a special régime on the basis of which they were put under the surveillance of State security organs and followed. The representative of the All-Union Communist Party in the information bureau, Comrade (Pavel) Yudin, and a series of official representatives of the U.S.S.R. in Yugoslavia have been subjected to the same surveillance. The Yugoslav leaders began to identify the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. with the foreign policy of the imperialist Powers and behaved towards the Soviet Union in the same manner as toward the bourgeois States. . . . The information bureau condemns these anti-Soviet concepts . . . incompatible with Marxism-Leninism and suitable only for nationalists.

Internal Policy. Inside the country, the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party are retreating from the positions of the working class and renouncing the Marxist theory of classes and of class war. Yugoslav leaders disregard class differentiation in the villages and regard individual farmers as a single whole, in spite of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on . . . class war. In Yugoslav conditions, where the individual farm economy predominates, where nationalization of land does not exist, where . . . it is possible to buy and sell land . . . it is not possible to nourish a party in the spirit of covering up the class struggle and reconciling class differences without having that party disarmed before the difficulties of building up Socialism. Yugoslav leaders insist that 'the peasants are the strongest foundation for the Yugoslav State'. These concepts express views suitable for small bourgeois nationalists, but not for Marxist-Leninists.

Yugoslav Communist Party. Communist leaders in Yugoslavia are revising the Marxist-Leninist teaching that the party is the basic leading and directing force in the country, a force which has its own programme and does not dissolve itself in the non-party mass. In Yugoslavia, however, the principal directing force . . . is not the Communist

Party but the Popular Front. The Yugoslav leaders . . . are letting the Party dissolve itself in the non-party Popular Front, which includes various classes and variegated political groups, among them some bourgeois parties. There is no internal democracy in the Party—no criticism or self-criticism . . . party meetings are not held or are held in secret, which cannot but undermine the influence of the Party among the masses. . . . It cannot be tolerated that in the Yugoslav Communist Party the most basic rights of party members are trodden under foot, that cruel reprisals are the answer to the slightest criticism. Two comrades, Zhujovich and Hebrang, were expelled from the Party and arrested because they dared to criticize the anti-Soviet concepts of leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party and declare themselves for friendship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. . . . A shameful, purely Turkish terrorist régime cannot be tolerated.

Criticism Rejected. Criticism of these errors by the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party and other Communist Parties, had created all the necessary conditions for the fastest possible correction of the errors committed. However, the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, afflicted by inordinate ambition, grandee-ism, and cunning calculation, instead of honourably accepting this criticism and setting out on the road of Bolshevik correction of the errors committed, received the criticism with resistance and hostility, and set out on the anti-party road of categorical and general denial of their errors. . . . When they proved incapable of refuting the criticism . . . they concealed the criticism from the Yugoslav Communist Party and the public. Recently, after the criticism . . . they tried to decree a series of leftist measures. In great haste they published new laws on the nationalization of small industry and retail trade, and on a wheat tax for the peasants, which were simply not prepared, and which because of this haste can only make more difficult the supplying of the Yugoslav population. Finally, in a completely unexpected and shameful declaration, they declared their love and devotion to the Soviet Union, although it is sufficiently well-known that up to today they have been practising a hostile policy toward the U.S.S.R. In the present situation in Yugoslavia, such an orientation . . . can be described only as adventurous and non-Marxist. The Yugoslav leaders replied negatively to numerous proposals of the brotherly Communist parties to discuss the situation. In an attempt to avoid just criticism . . . the Yugoslav leaders invented a story about their alleged unequal position. The fact that they refused to give accounts of their activity before the Bureau, means actual destruction of the equality of the Communist Parties and is equivalent to a demand to create a privileged position in the Information Bureau for the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

Conclusion. The Bureau agree with the analysis of the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party, with the criticism of its errors . . . and with the political analysis of these errors as expressed in the letters from the Central Committee of the (Soviet) Party to the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party in March to May, 1948. The Information Bureau has reached the unanimous conclusion that . . .

the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party have set themselves against members of the Bureau and have moved to disassociate themselves from the united Socialist front against imperialism, and set out on the road of treason to the international solidarity of the working people and of transition towards the position of nationalism. . . . As a result of all this the central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party has set itself and the Yugoslav Communist Party outside the family of brotherly Communist Parties, outside the United Communist front, and thus also outside the ranks of the Bureau. The Bureau does not doubt that in the heart of the Yugoslav Communist Party are enough healthy elements, true to Marxism-Leninism, true to the internationalist traditions of the Yugoslav Communist Party, true to the united Socialist front. It is the task of these healthy forces. . . . to force their present leaders openly and honourably to recognize their errors and correct them . . . or, if the present leaders . . . prove incapable of this, to replace them and build up from below a new internationalist leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

29 June—Reply to statement (*see Yugoslavia*).

CONFERENCE ON GERMANY (WARSAW). 23 June—A conference attended by Mr Molotov and the Foreign Ministers of the East European States opened in Warsaw to discuss the London Agreement (*see p. 393*).

25 June—The conference was concluded. A communiqué issued afterwards put forward the following plan for Germany: (1) The carrying out of measures—after agreement with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and the United States—securing the completion of the demilitarization of Germany. (2) The establishment of four-Power control of the heavy Ruhr industry—for a specified period—with the aim of developing the peaceful branches of this industry and of preventing the restoration of the war potential of Germany. (3) The creation—after agreement between Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., France, and the U.S.A.—of a provisional democratic, peace-loving German Government, from representatives of German democratic parties and organizations, with the aim of creating guarantees against the repetition of German aggression. (4) The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany in agreement with the Potsdam decisions, and with the provision that one year after the conclusion of the peace treaty the occupation armies of all Powers be withdrawn from Germany. (5) The drafting of such measures as would make Germany fulfil its reparation obligations towards those countries which suffered from German aggression.

27 June.—Molotov and Clementis statements (*see Poland and Czechoslovakia*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 18 June—Gen. Karel Janousek, formerly Inspector-General of the Czechoslovak Air Force in Britain, was sentenced to death, but the sentence later commuted to eighteen years' imprisonment, for trying to escape from the country, desertion, attempted military sabotage, and plotting against the State.

19 *June—Amnesty.* President Gottwald announced an amnesty for all who had been sentenced on political or criminal charges to not more than a year's imprisonment. Those serving longer terms would have their sentences reduced proportionately. The amnesty did not cover those convicted of crimes 'against the existence and basis of the People's Democratic Republic or against the vital interests of the people', nor collaborators and black marketeers.

22 *June—Palestine.* Mr Mikunas, secretary of the Communist Party in Israel, told the press in Prague that 'the broad masses of the people of Israel support the idea of a treaty of alliance with the U.S.S.R.' He said that the cease-fire hurt only the Jews, and described Count Bernadotte as the emissary of Anglo-American imperialism. Answering a question about the strength of Communism in Israel, he said that he obviously could not give numbers, but that without help from abroad the party was publishing a daily which had thousands of readers, weeklies in German, Rumanian, and Hungarian, and a fortnightly in Yiddish for the soldiers. He had come to Europe to get more help for the Jews and intended to go to every country for this purpose. Czechoslovakia was the second country he has visited so far, the first being Yugoslavia.

27 *June—Conference on Germany.* The Foreign Minister, Dr Clementis, who had returned from Warsaw, said in a broadcast that the States endangered by German aggression in the past did not intend to look on inactively while conditions were created in Germany which facilitated a renewal of that aggression. The alliance of the Slav nations was directed not only against actual German aggression but also against anything or any one calculated to turn Germany into a potential aggressor. He did not think agreement between east and west was impossible, though it would be very difficult to achieve. In the long run, however, it would be impossible to continue a policy in western Germany which endangered the security of the Slav bloc or the democratization of the German people as a whole.

DENMARK. 4 *July—European Recovery Programme.* Agreement (see U.S.A.).

EGYPT. 20 *June—Palestine.* Houses in the Jewish quarter of Cairo were destroyed by explosions.

22 *June—Transjordan.* King Abdullah arrived in Cairo on a two-day visit. He was met and later entertained by King Farouk.

23 *June—Palestine.* King Abdullah received the Mufti of Jerusalem.

24 *June—Palestine. Transjordan.* King Abdullah, in a statement to the press, said he had felt that the decision of the Arab League to maintain the integrity of the Arab character of Palestine had called for a visit to Cairo. His meeting with the King had allowed them to study together all matters of mutual interest for furthering Arab League policy and to examine military requirements. 'The Arab States repudiate any solution which would deprive Arabs of their sovereignty over Palestine.' He left later for Amman.

25 *June—Palestine.* The Prime Minister, Nokrashy Pasha, told the

press that the Government had not given its permission for a food convoy for Jews in Southern Palestine to pass through the Egyptian lines (*see also Palestine*).

27 *June*—The Foreign Minister, Ahmad Khashaba Pasha, resigned on the Sudan issue (*see p. 399*). His portfolio was taken by the Prime Minister, Nokrashy Pasha.

28 *June*—Ahmad Khashaba Pasha withdrew his resignation.

4 *July*—The Prime Minister received Count Bernadotte, who left later for Rhodes.

6 *July*—*Palestine*. Count Bernadotte arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv.

7 *July*—*Sudan*. The Government sent a Note to Britain on the recent ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General of the Sudan putting into effect constitutional reforms.

EIRE. 22 *June*—Trade agreement (*see Great Britain*).

28 *June*—*European Recovery Programme*. The co-operation agreement with the U.S.A. was signed in Dublin.

FINLAND. 1 *July*—*Elections*. The final results gave the following distribution of seats: Agrarians, 56 (compared with 49 in 1945); Social Democrats, 55 (50); Communists, 38 (49, excluding 2 Social Democrats who joined them later); Conservatives, 32 (28); Swedish Party, 14 (15); Liberals, 5 (9).

FRANCE. 19 *June*—*Strike*. The one-hour strike in protest against recent incidents at Clermont-Ferrand passed off quietly. The C.G.T. claimed that in the mines, docks, and certain branches of the transport services the stoppage was complete. The anti-Communist trade unions stated that at most 2 million of the 6 million workers in France ceased work and that most of these had only done so because of the stoppage of services.

22 *June*—*Strike*. Workers at the factory at Clermont-Ferrand, where the strike had started, decided to return to work. Other workers in the district remained on strike.

26 *June*—*Germany*. The Government sent a Note to Britain and the U.S.A. asking that no unilateral measures in Germany be taken by one or other of the occupying Powers.

28 *June*—*European Recovery Programme*. The co-operation agreement with the U.S.A. was signed in Paris.

1 *July*—The Prime Minister, M. Schuman, in a broadcast, announced that a cut in prices, varying in amount from 3 to 15 per cent, would take effect immediately and would affect steel, iron, electrical products, cement and building materials, and chemical and wool products. He said the Government would not grant higher wages, as this could only have an adverse effect on prices.

Strike. Merchant seamen at Marseilles went on strike for better living conditions.

4 *July*—The Socialist Party Congress, meeting in Paris, voted by 3,652 to 955 in favour of remaining in the Government. The general

resolution emphasized the 'danger facing Republican institutions on two fronts', and confirmed the party's intention to maintain the union of all opponents of dictatorship, but it made continued participation in the Government dependent on action to lower the cost of living, to reduce military credits, and to maintain the principles of lay schools, nationalization, and social security.

London Agreement. The President, M. Vincent Auriol, speaking in Strasbourg, described the internationalization of the Ruhr basin and the application of international control to the management of Ruhr industries as 'the sole effective guarantee of immediate security'. German industrial power had not been heavily crippled; the present low level of German production was due to the 'absurd chaos' which resulted from the division of German economy into four quarters. The inclusion of a federated Germany in a federated Europe could alone meet the hopes of the German people and satisfy the security needs of their former victims.

6 July—*Berlin.* The Government sent a Note to the U.S.S.R. protesting against the interrupting of communications between their zone of Germany and Berlin. The Note was understood to be very similar to the British Note (*see p. 454*) but also contained the following passage:

'The pledges of good faith signed by the Commanders-in-Chief and subsequently confirmed by the Allied control authority, as well as practices confirmed by usage, have guaranteed to France, as well as to the other Powers, free access to Berlin to allow her to carry out her responsibilities as an occupying Power. The working of this system during the last three years should suffice to show that it is at one and the same time the indispensable condition for the administration of Berlin and a practical solution not infringing the interest of any of the occupying Powers.

'Nothing justifies the breach of this system by the Soviet authorities. In this respect the French Government desires to emphasize that it is the Soviet authorities in Germany who have stopped communications between Berlin and the Western zones. It is they who put an end to the activity of the Berlin *Kommandatura*. It is they who took the initiative in the international zone which Berlin is of introducing the money in circulation in their zone, thus obliging the French authorities in Berlin in their turn to introduce in their sector of the city the money in circulation in the French zone of occupation.

'The French Government recalls the fact that its representatives have exerted all their efforts to avoid such a situation. They have gone as far as possible in search of an understanding by proposing, in agreement with the British and U.S. representatives, that the money in circulation in the Soviet zone should be the only legal currency in Berlin, on condition that the introduction of this money should be carried out on a four-Power basis. In refusing this proposal, the Soviet authorities took responsibility for the breach of monetary unity in Berlin.' (*see also U.S.A.*).

Strike. The strike of seamen spread to Nantes and St Nazaire.

The *Force Ouvrière*, the Christian Trade Unions, and the Foremen's

Confederation, in a joint letter to M. Schuman, described the price reductions for industrial goods, outlined in his broadcast of 1 July, as a 'feeble, timorous, and insufficient' policy, and asked that price-fixing be employed for every sort of consumer article to correspond with the policy of pegged wages.

Western Union. Informal talks (*see U.S.A.*).

7 July—*Defence.* In the debate on the military budget a Socialist motion for a reduction in the credits was carried against the Government by 276 votes to 183.

Strike. Some 60,000 Civil Servants, members of the *Force Ouvrière*, went on strike in protest against the Civil Service regrading scheme.

European Recovery Programme. The Assembly adopted by 336 votes to 183 (Communists) the Bill authorizing the President to ratify the co-operation agreement with the U.S.A.

8 July—*Defence.* The Socialists withdrew their amendment to the military budget proposing a cut in expenditure in the first section of the budget, but reserved the right to propose reductions on the total military budget.

GERMANY. 18 June—*Currency Reform.* The British, U.S., and French authorities broadcast a proclamation introducing currency reform as from 20 June. The Reichsmark was displaced by the Deutschmark and provision was made for a limited preliminary supply to the public of the new money, DM 40 for RM 60 with the balance payable within two months at a rate of exchange to be announced. The western sectors of Berlin were not included in the reform.

Marshal Sokolovsky, in a proclamation, banned the use of the Deutschmark in the Soviet Zone, and also in Berlin because the city 'lies in the Soviet zone, and economically forms part of the Soviet zone'. He stated that, if necessary, further measures would be taken to protect the interests of the people in the Soviet zone and Berlin and to prevent economic dislocation as a result of the western currency reform.

Berlin. Col. Yelizarov rejected an invitation to attend a meeting of the Commandants to discuss the impact of currency reform in western Germany on Berlin.

Soviet Zone. The authorities issued an order banning passenger trains, motor, and pedestrian traffic between their zone and the west as from midnight. It was stated that these measures had been taken to protect the population and the economy of the eastern zone from the harmful effect of the western currency reform.

19 June—*Currency Reform.* Marshal Sokolovsky, in letters to the other Military Governors, said he could not accept the bad conditions of the economy of the western zones as justification for the separate action for the destruction of the unity of Germany, and could not recognize their action. Berlin was part of the Soviet zone and the introduction of two currencies there could not be permitted.

21 June—*Currency Reform.* Gen. Robertson, in a letter to Marshal Sokolovsky, wrote: 'I feel bound to state categorically that I do not accept the statement that Greater Berlin forms part of the Soviet zone of

occupation either economically or in any other sense. I must restate also my position that the agreement for the occupation of the zones and of Berlin is a distinct agreement under which no one of the occupying Powers has greater right in Berlin than another.' He said he was willing that there should be quadripartite discussions on the future currency for Berlin.

The Soviet authorities later agreed to such discussions.

The British, U.S., and French authorities issued a second decree on currency reform limiting the circulation of the new Deutschmark in the western zones to 10,000 million and defining the functions of the Central States Bank at Frankfurt as the sole issuing authority.

22 June—Currency Reform. There were four-Power discussions on the future currency for Berlin but no agreement was reached. The Soviet representatives refused to accept the stipulation of the western Powers that the order introducing the single currency must be a quadripartite order and that 'no one Power can make enactments valid for the city as a whole'.

Marshal Sokolovsky, in a letter to the other Military Governors, announced that he was introducing a new currency into the Soviet zone, including Greater Berlin, 'in order to preserve the interests of the German populace and the economy of the Soviet zone and of Greater Berlin from economic chaos and monetary disorganization which would be caused by the flow of invalid currency from western Germany'. The Soviet order on the currency reform said that the new currency would be composed of the existing notes to which special stamps had been affixed. It would begin circulation on 24 June. After 26 June all other currencies would go out of circulation in the Soviet zone and in Greater Berlin.

The British, U.S., and French Military Governors issued a decree introducing in their zones tax reforms which reduced income tax by a third and made other tax reductions.

23 June—Currency Reform. The British, U.S., and French Governors announced their decision to introduce the Deutschmark into their sectors of Berlin.

Warsaw Meeting (see *Conference on Germany*).

24 June—Berlin. The Soviet authorities announced that all railway traffic between Berlin and Helmstedt had been stopped because of a 'technical disturbance'. All electricity supplies from the eastern to the western sectors of the city were also stopped because, it was stated, of shortage of coal.

Marshal Sokolovsky, in a statement to the people of Berlin, said the western allies had tried, during the talks on a currency for Berlin, to bring the currency of the Soviet zone under their control. The Allied *Kommandatura* in Berlin had in practice ceased to exist as an organ for the administration of the city. The U.S. Commandant, Col. Howley, had intentionally destroyed its work at the last sitting of the *Kommandatura*, and as a result of this the *Kommandatura* was no longer a suitable instrument for the control of currency reform.

The U.S. Military Governor, Gen. Clay, declared that supply by air

(on which the western sectors of the city were now entirely dependent) was not possible 'as a long-term policy'.

25 June—*London Agreement*. General Clay announced that he had designated a committee to formulate plans in anticipation of the reorganization of Military Government on a tri-partite basis as a step towards giving effect to the Agreement. It was to be expected that similar high level groups would be designated by the British and French Military Governors. 'The U.S. Committee is expected to work in close co-operation with its British and French counterparts when appointed, in developing the reorganization plans for the entire structure of Allied Military Government in Western Germany, including such agencies as the joint Export-Import Agency, the Bipartite Control Office, as well as the State Military Governments.'

A statement issued by the British Military Governor said that no Committee similar to that designated by Gen. Glay had been appointed but it was recognized that with the 'devolution' of greater powers to the Germans a reorganization of Military Government would be indicated. No decisions as to how this was to be done had been taken. It was expected that 'subject to the controls specifically reserved by the London Conference, the maximum possible power will be delegated to the German authorities to enable them to organize a sound foundation for their economy and political institutions, thereby establishing a firm basis for the eventual political and economic unity of the whole of Germany'.

Berlin. Electricity was rationed in the British, U.S., and French sectors, reducing normal consumption to 75 per cent for domestic cooking and for medical and educational institutions, to 50 per cent for domestic lighting and for transports, and to 25 per cent for municipal buildings and for industry.

Five-Point Plan (*see Conference on Germany*).

Bevin statement (*see Great Britain*).

26 June—*Berlin*. British statement (*see Great Britain*).

In the British sector restrictions were placed on the consumption of food, electricity, gas, coal, and petrol in order to conserve supplies.

29 June—*Berlin*. The Soviet information service circulated the text of a letter from Marshal Sokolovsky to Gen. Robertson in which he stated that the measures taken by the Soviet authorities were temporary. The restrictions for motor-car traffic on the *Autobahn* between Helmsedt and Berlin must still be maintained to prevent the illegal import of money from the western zones. Railway traffic on the line from Helmsedt to Berlin had to be stopped because of technical difficulties. The Soviet transport authorities would, however, take all measures to remove these difficulties. Berlin's supplies of food would last for several weeks, and he hoped that it would meanwhile be possible to restore railway communications. Referring to the reinforced air service organized by the Americans and the British to bring in supplies for Berlin, he hoped that this would not 'endanger the security of air-communication with Berlin'.

The City Council appealed to the United Nations to end the crisis.

War Crimes. Arthur Konrad, former S.S. supervisor of the Ravensbrück concentration camp, was sentenced to death in Hamburg.

1 July—*Berlin.* Col. Kalinin, the Soviet Chief of Staff in the *Kommandatura*, told the British, U.S., and French Commandants that the U.S.S.R. would take no further part in the meetings at 'any level' of the *Kommandatura*. He gave two reasons: the behaviour of Col. Howley, U.S. Commandant, at the last Commandants' meeting (see p. 407), with which was coupled 'the lack of reaction' from the British and French representatives to the protest of the Soviet authorities; and the introduction by the western Powers of the new western currency into Berlin, 'a city which is part of the economic system of the Soviet zone'.

The British authorities stated: 'The British Military Government cannot accept a verbal statement by a Soviet staff officer as terminating the agreements on a four-Power administration of Berlin which were concluded between the four allied Governments.'

They denied the validity of the Soviet contention that the introduction of currency reform in the western sectors gave the Russians the right to declare the *Kommandatura* at an end. The western allies had frequently made clear their readiness to accept a Soviet zone currency in Berlin, but with the stipulation that it be under four-Power control.

Frankfurt Régime. The Prime Ministers of the west German States were empowered by the three Military Governors to take preparatory measures for the formation of a federal government.

2 July—*Berlin.* The text was published of Sir Brian Robertson's reply to Marshal Sokolovsky's letter of 29 June. He said: 'I note with satisfaction that the limitations which you had imposed on the movement of the German population across the border of the Soviet zone were temporary measures to protect the currency position in your zone until you had effected your own currency conversion. I am glad that you have given orders to permit Germans with inter-zonal passes to enter and leave your zone as hitherto. I note also that you are doing everything possible to remove the technical difficulties that are preventing the movement of trains between Berlin and Helmstedt, and that you are confident that full movement of traffic on these lines will be resumed before the supply position in Berlin becomes serious. I should be glad to learn from you the date on which you estimate that this will happen. I must observe that barge traffic is not proceeding smoothly. I should be grateful if you would investigate this matter and give me an assurance that this important traffic will not be impeded. In connection with movement on the *Autobahn* Helmstedt-Berlin, you make mention of the currency situation in Berlin. I do not believe that you have any cause to fear that your currency will be exposed to any risks on this account, and I ask that movement of traffic on this route should be opened at once. However, in this connection I would remind you that in my letter of 26 June I stated that I am still willing to discuss the use of a single currency in Berlin under four-Power control. This statement still holds good. The first objective, however, must be the restoration of recognized movement facilities of all sorts between Berlin and the western zones and the resumption of the free flow of trade, thus enabling the

people of Berlin to be adequately sustained in the normal way. In order to facilitate this I should be ready to meet you forthwith to discuss times and methods of reopening communications.'

3 July—*Berlin*. The four Governors had a thirty-minute meeting. An official British statement issued afterwards stated: 'Gen. Clay, Gen. Noiret, and Gen. Robertson met Marshal Sokolovsky at his headquarters at Babelsberg. They raised the question of transportation facilities between Berlin and the western zones. They requested an assurance that these facilities would be available again in the near future and asked for a date on which that should happen. They did not receive such an assurance. The situation therefore remains unaltered by this meeting.'

Currency Reform. It was announced that, in order to maintain the value of the Deutschemark, workers in the western zones of Berlin would only be paid a maximum of 25 per cent of their salary in the Deutschemark.

6 July—*Berlin*. Britain, France, and the U.S.A. sent Notes to the U.S.S.R. on the interruption of communications between their zones of Germany and Berlin.

In a letter sent to the American section of the Berlin air safety centre, the chief of the Soviet section said the U.S.A. were disregarding the procedure agreed on by the four Powers for the regulation of air traffic in the corridor over the Soviet zone and in the Berlin control zone. The alleged breaches were 'unilateral and arbitrary'. It was added: 'We warn the U.S. section that the safety of air flights will be endangered should the Soviet section not receive notification about the flights of American aircraft.'

Col. Dubrovsky, Soviet director of water transport, protested to the British authorities against the landings of flying-boats on the Havel lake, in the British sector, as part of the R.A.F. food lift to Berlin. He contended that the waterways in and around Berlin were under Soviet control and were closed to such landings.

7 July—*Berlin*. The first deliveries of coal were made by aircraft to the U.S. sector.

8 July—*Berlin*. The Commandants of the western sectors ordered cuts in the use of electricity designed to reduce by about one-third the amount of coal used in their sectors.

London Agreement. The Premiers of the western States met in Coblenz to discuss the Agreement. They stated that the 'door will be kept open to the east'.

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 June—*London Agreement*. Note. (see Poland). *Strike*—The dockers' strike spread to some 14,000 workers.

19 June—*Germany*. The French Ambassador, M. Massigli, informed the Government of the French Government's acceptance of the London Agreement. He presented an *aide-mémoire* setting forth the conditions under which the French National Assembly had approved it.

22 June—*Strike*. The dockers' strike spread to 19,000 workers. After meetings with trade union leaders one group decided to resume work.

Trade Agreement. The Government concluded a draft four-year agreement with Eire providing for: 1. Increased exports from Eire of fat and store cattle, butter, bacon, and eggs to Britain. 2. The abolition of the price differential of 5s. per hundredweight between Irish fatted cattle and Irish-bred cattle fatted in Britain. 3. The ear-marking of 90 per cent of Eire's exportable surplus of fat and store cattle for Britain after 1948. Eire's fat cattle exports to the Continent and elsewhere for the rest of this year would be limited to 50,000 head. At least 75 per cent of the total number of cattle exported to Britain would be store cattle. 4. Reduction of Eire's adverse trade balance with Britain (which was then running at the rate of £50 million per annum) by increased British imports of agricultural and industrial goods and the right granted to Eire of imposing quotas on imports. 5. Increased British exports to Eire of agricultural machinery.

23 *June—Strike.* Some 1,500 dockers returned to work, but later some 1,300 lightermen joined in the strike. Troops were sent to the docks to move perishable cargoes. Mr Attlee, in a statement to the House of Commons, said: 'The stoppage cuts millions of dollars and other needed foreign currency off our earnings. Already the prospect of attaining this month's export target is affected.' He appealed to the strikers to return to work and allow any grievances they might feel to be dealt with by the proper machinery.

Lord Mountbatten arrived in England.

24 *June. Strike.* Some men returned to work, but more lightermen went on strike, and the total of those on strike rose to 19,266.

Greece. The Government issued a statement saying they could not too strongly condemn the removal of Greek children to other countries against the wishes of their parents. They noted with satisfaction that the Greek Government had acted on the advice of the U.N. Balkans Committee in addressing requests to the Governments of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland for the immediate repatriation of these children. 'The replies so far addressed to the Greek Government by some of the Governments concerned, do not appear to show due appreciation of their international responsibilities, as expressed in the conclusion of the special committee's report, which includes the statement that the protracted retention of these children would be contrary to the accepted moral standards of international conduct. The Government continues to hope that all these Governments will respond to the appeal of the Greek Government.'

25 *June. Emigration (see Canada).* Britons arrested by Yugoslavs (see *Trieste Free Territory*).

Strike. The number of dockers on strike increased to 19,622. Two men who resigned from the strike committee said it was now almost entirely dominated by known Communists and fellow-travellers and that it was the intention to extend the strike to other ports and industries and so disrupt the country's economic life. The strike committee stated that of the members 5 were Communists, 10 Labour, and 27 non-party.

Chilean Payments. The Treasury announced that, as a result of con-

versations between Government representatives and the Chilean authorities in Santiago, Chile had entered the transferable account area and a payments agreement had been signed. 'This change in the system of payments could result in increased trade between Chile and the U.K. and the rest of the sterling area. It should also enable Chile to increase trade with a large number of other countries to which it will now be possible for payments to be made in sterling. Conversations are continuing on future trade and payments questions.'

Germany. In a Commons statement on Berlin, Mr Bevin said the authorities and population were displaying great calmness and showed no sign of being intimidated by the measures taken by the Soviet authorities in cutting off fuel, power, coal, and food supplies from the Western sectors. The Soviet decision to introduce a new currency to their zone in Berlin was acceptable to the western Powers if the Soviet zone currency was to be issued in Berlin under four-Power control. This condition was in accord with all the existing four-Power agreements, but the Russians were unable to accept it and insisted that its issue should be under their sole control. To have accepted this would have been tantamount to the abandonment of their rights in Berlin. There would therefore shortly be two currencies circulating in Berlin.

26 June—Berlin. The Government, in a statement refuting a report in the Soviet official organ, *Tägliche Rundschau*, that Britain was resigned to the fact that Berlin could not be held and was preparing for evacuation, declared: 'This report is completely untrue and very far from representing H.M. Government's real attitude. The statement that we intend to stay in Berlin holds good. The opinion of the whole world will condemn this ruthless attempt of the Soviet Government to create a state of siege in Berlin, and so by starving the helpless civilian population to secure political advantages at the expense of the allied Powers.'

Philippines. Islands transferred (*see Philippines*).

Germany. Note (*see France*).

27 June—Palestine. British army casualties (*see Palestine*).

Strike. Merseyside dockers decided to go on strike in sympathy with the London strikers.

28 June—Strike. The King proclaimed a state of emergency within the meaning of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920. More troops were sent to the London docks to move cargoes. Some 60 per cent of the dockers on Merseyside joined in the strike.

Mr Attlee, in a broadcast, said that there was no reason for this unofficial strike and that the Government must use all the means at their disposal to safeguard the economic life of the country. It was the clear duty of the dockers to return to work and then any grievances they had could be re-examined by the Dock Labour Board on which their unions were represented.

Berlin. Mr Bevin received Mr Lewis Douglas and the U.S. under-Secretary of the Army, Mr William Draper.

29 June—Strike. The London dockers, following the advice of their unofficial leaders, decided to return to work on 30 June. The Merseyside dockers also agreed to go back to work.

Dominion status (see *Southern Rhodesia*).

Palestine. Withdrawal at an end (see *Palestine*).

European Recovery Programme. Sir Stafford Cripps outlined the main points of the Anglo-U.S. Co-operation Agreement (Cmd. 7446) to the House of Commons. Article I. The U.S. Government undertook to make assistance available to Britain under the provisions of the Economic Co-operation Act, and the British Government stated they would themselves and in co-operation with O.E.E.C. exert sustained effort to attain the purpose of E.R.P., and would co-operate with the U.S.A. over the use of dollars for off-shore purchases. Article II. The Government stated they would endeavour to adopt or maintain measures calculated to achieve the maximum of recovery by the use of assistance received from the U.S.A. and of other resources. The Government would not allow the goods to be misused, and they undertook to use their best endeavours to stabilize currency, establish or maintain a valid rate of exchange, balance the Budget, if necessary over a period, create or maintain internal financial stability, and generally restore or maintain confidence in the monetary system. British assets in the U.S.A. would be put to appropriate use, though there was no obligation to dispose of them. A paragraph made provisions for dealing with restrictive practices, as set out in the I.T.O. Charter, which might interfere with E.R.P. Article III dealt with guarantees on transfer risks which the Administrator was authorized to give to U.S. nationals undertaking projects in Britain.

Article IV dealt with the provisions for setting aside in a special fund at the Bank of England the sterling equivalent of the grant aid. U.S. administrative expenses in Britain would come out of the fund, and 5 per cent of the fund might be expended for this purpose and upon materials required by the U.S.A. for stock-piling. In Article V the British Government agreed to co-operate in making available materials for stock-piling purchases by the U.S.A. Article VI dealt with travel facilities and relief supplies from the U.S.A. Articles VII, VIII, and IX provided for consultation between the two Governments as to the application of the terms of the agreement and for the communication of necessary information to the U.S.A. and for co-operation with the special U.S. mission.

Article XIII stated that the Agreement would become effective upon signature and remain in force until 30 June 1953. It could be terminated at six months' notice. Sir Stafford stated that provision had been made for the accession of Colonial territories to the agreement. A number already signified their willingness to accede. A provision would be incorporated in an exchange of letters which would entitle the Government of the United States in the event of the non-accession of the more important Colonies to consider a modification of the form or continuance of assistance to Britain.

30 June—*Germany*. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Bevin, in a speech to the House of Commons made the following points:

Potsdam Agreement. The situation in Germany really followed from the failure of the occupying Powers to find a common policy for Ger-

many. 'The Soviet Government proclaim that the fault lies with the Western Powers who have repudiated the agreement, they allege, made at Potsdam. I reply that H.M. Government have strained every effort to give effect to the Potsdam agreement. It is the Soviet Government who have consistently failed to operate the Potsdam agreement and destroyed, up to the moment, the possible unity of Germany.'

Currency Reform. It was patently obvious that they could not get production, develop the export trade, or even satisfy the requirements of the Eastern zone unless they could re-establish the wage system on a new currency basis. 'We could not delay the reform any longer. We tried to get it on a quadripartite basis. Discussions went on for months and we were discussing it as a final effort when the Russians decided to walk out of the Control Council and four-Power discussions ceased on this matter.' Gen. Robertson had informed the Russians that they had no intention of applying the new currency to the Russian sectors. 'We said we would still endeavour to settle the matter on a four-Power basis unless and until the Russians forced the issue. The Soviet authorities were notified in advance of our plan.'

Berlin. 'No one can accept the claim of Marshal Sokolovsky that the whole of Berlin is part of the Soviet zone. Though we are occupants of the Western zone we are also occupants of our sector of Berlin. We could not agree to the proposal that Eastern currency could be used for the whole of Berlin, which would have meant giving one Power the right to issue its own currency on its own terms. To have given way on this would have been to admit that Berlin was not under four-Power government but under Soviet government. That was an admission we could not make. After the Control Commission had been set up in September 1945, it was agreed that provision should be made for the passage of sixteen railway trains a day from the western zone to Berlin. By an arrangement agreed on 3 October 1946, this number was increased to thirty-one, seven passenger and twenty-four freight trains. On 30 November 1945, the Control Council agreed on the establishment of air corridors from Berlin to the western zone. In June, 1946, agreement was reached by the British and Soviet authorities on the principles to cover barge traffic between the two zones.' Over and above those arrangements referring specifically to transport, the principle of free access was clearly and inherently in the agreements signed, laying down for food, coal, and supplies what each governing Power was to supply to Berlin. The Russians claimed they were acting as they did, in stopping road, rail, and water traffic, on technical grounds. 'We accepted that and offered technical assistance and material to help repair the bridge. But one was bound to ask whether the real reason was currency, whether there were technical difficulties, or if an attempt was being made to make our position in Berlin impossible. It was said that the reason was political, and the intention was to make trouble for them in Berlin—I do not know what will happen after Marshal Sokolovsky's letter to-day—I have heard lots of other stories which I hope are not true that the Russians intend the ruthless starvation of 2,500,00 people in order to produce, I presume, chaos and revolt, to injure the health of

people already underfed, to put pressure upon allies with whom they fought in the war, and who loyally carried out their bargains to them. The British Government cannot submit to that and I am assured that our American and French allies take a similar view. We cannot abandon those stout-hearted Berlin democrats who are refusing to bow to Soviet pressure. The morale of the large Berlin population is excellent, and their determination to put up with any degree of privation rather than be surrendered to exclusive Russian domination must carry from us our fullest support.' In supplying Berlin by air, 'we are fully conscious of the task that is before us, and of all the hindrances that may be put in our way, but H.M. Government have decided to place at the disposal of the combined effort every possible resource they have. We recognize that as a result of these decisions a grave situation might arise, but we must ask the House to face it. The Government and our allies can see no alternative between that and surrender, and none of us can accept surrender.'

Mr Bevin received the French and U.S. Ambassadors.

Colonial Development. The Council for Colonial Economic Development published a report outlining five schemes involving a total expenditure of £28 million over the next ten years. Some £16 million would be spent on increasing production in Uganda, and other Colonies involved were Nyasaland, Barbados, St Vincent, and Aden.

1 *July—Malaya.* The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Listowel, stated in the Lords that some of the outrages which had taken place were plain banditry, unconnected with politics, but others had been committed by gangs accustomed to guerrilla warfare. There was an active Communist Party in Malaya, which had Chinese as the rank and file, and many organizations, including trade unions, had been subverted by the Communist doctrine. There was ample evidence that the authority of the Government was being attacked. He was satisfied that energetic measures were being taken to deal with the situation.

2 *July—Government Changes.* Mr George Buchanan, Minister of Pensions, resigned to become chairman of the National Assistance Board. Mr H. A. Marquand, Paymaster General, was appointed Minister of Pensions. Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal, was to hold the office of Paymaster General as well.

4 *July—R.A.F. Mission (see Argentina).*

Berlin. Mr Bevin, speaking in Norfolk, stated: 'The steps that have been taken recently to use the physical starving of two and a half million people in Berlin to try to influence the western Powers in their treatment of the Germans, and to try to force us out, are steps we are unable to accept. I would no more accept the starvation of two and a half million Germans in Berlin to allow that to be used as an instrument of policy, than I would allow a lockout to defeat us in this country. It is exactly the same: it is using the weapon of starvation on innocent people in order to attain their objective. That we will not surrender to, and we are always quite ready to discuss Berlin if they are willing to discuss it, and I am not unhopeful that sanity will prevail.'

5 *July—European Recovery Programme.* Sir Stafford Cripps, in a

debate in the House of Commons on European economic co-operation, stated that Britain's gold and dollar reserves, including the first E.R.P. payment—the equivalent of £22 million—stood at £473 million. It was hoped to retain reserves at about £500 million. The import programme was being reviewed to see whether it could be further cut without damage to production. As for Britain's association with other countries taking part in the E.R.P., 'we are in this co-operative work with western Europe to make it a success, not on paper but in actual economic results.'

Economic Co-operation Agreement. He said that E.R.P. was 'an action of great immediate generosity and enlightenment' by the U.S. people and they were fully entitled to ensure that their aid achieved the desired aim—provided the provisions insisted upon did not in any way infringe the sovereignty of the participating nations. 'The Government are satisfied that a form of agreement has emerged to which no valid objection could be taken.' It was 'a fair and sensible document'. All Colonial Governments had signified their willingness to accede to the agreement except Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Federation of Malaya, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, and Trinidad, which required more time for local consideration.

Germany. Representatives of the Social Democrat Party in western Germany arrived in London for talks with the Labour Party on Berlin.

Social Security. The National Insurance Acts came into force.

6 July—Berlin. The Government sent the following Note to the U.S.S.R. (text):

'H.M. Government wish to call to the attention of the Soviet Government the extremely serious international situation which has been brought about by the actions of the Soviet Government in imposing restrictive measures on transport, which amount now to a blockade, against the sectors in Berlin occupied by the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and France. H.M. Government regard these measures of blockade as a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying Powers.

'The rights of the United Kingdom as a joint occupying Power in Berlin derive from the total defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. The international agreements undertaken in connection therewith by the Governments of the United Kingdom, U.S.A., France, and the Soviet Union defined the zones in Germany and the sectors in Berlin which are occupied by these Powers. They established the quadripartite control of Berlin on a basis of friendly co-operation which H.M. Government earnestly desire to continue to pursue.

'These agreements implied the right of free access to Berlin. This right has long been confirmed by usage. It was directly specified in a message sent by President Truman to Premier Stalin on 4 June, 1945, which agreed to the withdrawal of U.S. forces to the zonal boundaries provided satisfactory arrangements could be entered into between the military commanders which would give access by rail, road, and air to U.S. forces in Berlin. Premier Stalin replied on 16

June suggesting a change in date, but not other alterations in the plan proposed by the President. Premier Stalin then gave assurances that all necessary measures would be taken in accordance with the plan.

'Correspondence in a similar sense took place between Premier Stalin and Mr Churchill. In accordance with this understanding the British 21st Army group, which had reached a line Wismar-Schwerin-Ludwigslust-Domitz withdrew its forces to its own area of occupation in Germany and thereafter sent troops to take up their position in its own sector in Berlin. Thereupon the agreements in regard to the occupation of Germany and Berlin went into effect. H.M. Government would not have so withdrawn their troops from a large area now occupied by the Soviet Union had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of their agreed right of free access to their sector of Berlin.

'The rights of H.M. Government to their position in Berlin thus rest on precisely the same grounds as the right of the Soviet Union. It is impossible to assert the latter and deny the former. It clearly results from these undertakings that Berlin is not a part of the Soviet zone, but is an international zone of occupation. Commitments entered into in good faith by the zone commanders and subsequently confirmed by the Allied control authority, as well as practices sanctioned by usage, guarantee H.M. Government, together with other Powers, free access to Berlin for the purpose of fulfilling their responsibilities as an occupying Power. The facts are plain. Their meaning is clear. Any other interpretation would violate all the rules of reason and all the established principles of international conduct.

'In order that there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever on this point H.M. Government categorically assert that they are in occupation of their sector in Berlin with free access thereto as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies. They further declare that they will not be induced by threats, pressure, or other actions to abandon these rights. It is hoped that the Soviet Government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point.

'H.M. Government now share with the Governments of the United States and France the responsibility initially undertaken at Soviet request in July, 1945, for the physical well-being of 2,400,000 persons in the Western sectors of Berlin. Restrictions recently imposed by the Soviet authorities in Berlin have operated to prevent H.M. Government and the Governments of the U.S.A. and of France from fulfilling the responsibility in an adequate manner.

'The responsibility which H.M. Government bear for the physical well-being and safety of the German population in their sector of Berlin is outstandingly humanitarian in character. This population includes hundreds of thousands of women and children, whose health and safety are dependent on the continued use of adequate facilities for moving food, medical supplies, and other items indispensable to the maintenance of human life in the Western sectors of Berlin. The most elemental of those human rights, which both our Governments are solemnly pledged to protect, are thus placed in jeopardy by these restrictions.

'It is intolerable that any one of the occupying authorities should attempt to impose a blockade upon the people of Berlin. H.M. Government are therefore obliged to insist that, in accordance with existing agreements, the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored. There can be no question of delay in the restoration of these essential services since the needs of the civilian population in the Berlin area are imperative.

'Holding these urgent views regarding their rights and obligations in the British sector of Berlin, yet eager always to resolve controversies in the spirit of fair consideration for the viewpoints of all concerned, H.M. Government declare that duress should not be invoked as a method of attempting to dispose of any disagreements which may exist between the Soviet Government and H.M. Government in respect of any aspect of the Berlin situation. Such disagreements, if any, should be settled by negotiation or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter in keeping with our mutual pledges as co-partners in the United Nations.

'For these reasons H.M. Government are ready as a first step to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities for the settlement of any question in dispute arising out of the administration of the city of Berlin. It is, however, a prerequisite that the lines of communication and the movement of persons and goods between the United Kingdom, the U.S., and the French sectors in Berlin and the Western zones shall have been fully restored.'

It was understood that the U.S. and French Notes were very similar although the latter had a paragraph on currency reform (*see France*).

European Recovery Programme. The Economic Co-operation Agreement was approved by both Houses of Parliament and later signed by Mr Bevin and the U.S. Ambassador, Mr Lewis Douglas.

Western Union. Informal talks (*see U.S.A.*).

7 July—Cultural convention (*see Netherlands*).

8 July—*Australia.* The Prime Minister, Mr Chifley, arrived in London.

Mr Chifley was received by the Prime Minister and other Ministers, and was later present at a Cabinet meeting. He told the press that he hoped to make arrangements to speed up emigration.

Defence. The Minister of Defence in a quarterly statement gave the total strength of the armed forces as 931,000, made up of: Royal Navy, 144,400; Army, 530,700; Royal Air Force, 255,900. These numbers included national service men and members of women's auxiliary and nursing services. The number of civilians directly employed on work for the forces was 235,000.

Sudan. Note (*see Egypt*).

Malaya. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr Rees-Williams, answering a question in the House of Commons, said there had been 52 murders in Malaya during May and June and 221 persons had been arrested for these and other crimes of assault and arson. He believed that some 5,000 terrorists were involved in the disorders.

Broadcast by Commissioner-General for South East Asia (*see Malaya*).

The Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech Jones, speaking in the House of Commons, referred to Soviet 'vilification and wilful lies' that Britain was putting down a nationalist movement in Malaya, and said that the Government were acting against 'gangsters' who were attempting by murder and violence to impede Malayan recovery and destroy the very foundations of human society and orderly life.

Germany. The Government sent a Note to Poland rejecting the protest (*see p. 465*) against the London Agreement. A similar Note was sent to Poland by the U.S.A.

GREECE. 18 *June*—Report on U.S. aid (*see U.S.A.*).

21 *June*—A military court sentenced to death seven men for the murder of Mr Ladas, the Minister of Justice.

22 *June*—The Army, moving north from Konitz, broke through the advanced fortified positions of the rebels in the Mount Grammos area and captured two villages.

23 *June*—Army units moving forward from Nestorion reached the Albanian frontier, thus cutting contact, across Greek territory, between the Communist forces on Mt Grammos and those in the region of Lake Prespa.

24 *June*—*Child Conscription.* Statement (*see Great Britain*).

The Army captured the height of Pyrgos, a few miles from the Albanian frontier town of Leskoviki.

28 *June*—*Palestine.* Count Bernadotte handed to the Arab and Jewish delegations on Rhodes his proposals for Palestine.

Child Conscription. Note (*see Yugoslavia*).

2 *July*—Cominform broadcasts from the rebel radio expressed Greek Communist support for the Cominform against Marshal Tito.

4 *July*—*European Recovery Programme.* Agreement (*see U.S.A.*).

In fighting in the Grammos-Pindus mountains the Army captured the Voion mountain barrier in the north-east and the Klephtes peak in the south.

5 *July*—The Corinth Channel was opened to shipping for the first time since its demolition by the Germans in 1944.

Palestine. Count Bernadotte proposed to both sides that the truce be extended. He also urged the demilitarization of Jerusalem, and of the Haifa port, refineries, and terminals, the guards for these places being provided by France, Belgium, and the U.S.A.—the three countries on the truce commission. He left Rhodes later for Tel Aviv.

HUNGARY. 18 *June*—Treaty of co-operation (*see Poland*).

19 *June*—*Nationalization of Schools.* A letter from the Prince Primate to the Minister for Education was published showing that the Cardinal's willingness to negotiate was conditional on the withdrawal of the question from the parliamentary agenda.

The Nationalization Bill became law.

20 *June*—*Nationalization of Schools.* A pastoral letter read to the

congregation in the Basilica said the Church would continue by all legal means to ask for the return of the schools, and the people 'should pray for perseverance to bear their new cross'.

It was learned that some 4,500 denominational schools had been taken over, of which 2,800 were Catholic.

21 *June*—Trade Treaty (*see Rumania*).

2 *July*—*Cominform*. The Communist leader, Mr Rakosi, referring to the expulsion of Yugoslavia, stated: 'Many comrades have asked if the Cominform declaration does not mean that the Kolkhozi (collective farms) are now on the order of the day. It is a well-founded question, since our enemies are spreading this rumour, but the declaration does not mean this. It means that Socialism cannot be built up only in the villages. As long as the working peasants do not realize that on their eight to fifteen acre lots they cannot ensure a decent life with present farming methods, Socialism in the villages is impossible. If we really want to be leaders we have to foresee that in about two years from now we shall no longer be able to improve the peasants' standard of life with present methods.' He referred to a new five-year plan, a ten-year irrigation plan, to the encouragement of co-operatives, the electrification of the villages, and the supply of machinery. He concluded: 'The Cominform warns us that with successful work and far-reaching measures we should convince the peasantry that it is their interest to follow the lead of the workers.'

HYDERABAD. 18 *June*—*India*. The Government, in a long statement, attributed the failure of the negotiations between India and Hyderabad to India's attitude of 'dictation and coercion'. The Nizam had agreed to leave it to the people of the State to decide by plebiscite whether or not to accede to India, and had offered to conduct the plebiscite under the general supervision of an international organization such as the United Nations or the International Court of Justice. India's demand for the immediate concession of the substance of accession amounted to prejudicing the popular will, and the Government, although prepared to discuss amicably a settlement on internal matters to facilitate friendly relations with India, could not accept sudden changes in the present structure, which would give rise to serious political controversies and conflict in the State. India had refused any assurance that Hyderabad would have economic and fiscal freedom and freedom of oversea trade, and in spite of the breaking by India of promises of a flow of goods under the standstill agreement and of a supply of vitally necessary arms, Hyderabad had never deviated from the path of peaceful negotiation.

19 *June*—The police sealed off all premises containing imported goods.

The Prime Minister, Mir Laik Ali, called on the people to face all hardships and the blockade of the State by India with solidarity. Those who failed or faltered would be treated as enemies of the state and would be dealt with severely. Hyderabad had tremendous moral force in its favour and would soon achieve its cherished goal.

1 *July*—Securities transfer restricted (*see India*).

2 *July*—*India*. The Government stopped supplies of coal from the

draft railways. The air-raid precautions organization was revived (*see also India*).

INDIA. 18 *June*—*Hyderabad*. Government statement (*see Hyderabad*).

19 *June*—Pandit Nehru conveyed to Lord Mountbatten a message from the Cabinet. It said: 'This period was one of upheaval and great difficulties. When all those who were concerned with the governance of India had to carry a heavy burden, Lord Mountbatten, functioning completely as a constitutional Governor-General, nevertheless helped greatly in lightening that burden and in helping to face and solve the problems that confronted the country. His period of office has been memorable in the history of India, and he will be remembered by the people of India with affection as one who co-operated in the great task of building a free India and who applied his great abilities and energy to this end. The Cabinet also wish to record their deep gratitude to Lady Mountbatten for her magnificent work in the cause of suffering humanity in India.'

21 *June*—*New Governor-General*. Mr Rajagopalachari was sworn in as Governor-General. In a speech after the ceremony, he referred to Lord Mountbatten's 'memorable term of office' as a 'marvellous instance of detachment, devotion, and energy on the part of one who, though not belonging to India, worked as one belonging to her, and did his work in the spirit that is laid down in our scriptures with regard to the task that falls to any one.' . . . 'What disturbs the peace of India now is internecine discord pure and simple, and it is utter folly. Our economy has not yet had time to separate into two parts corresponding to the political division to which we have agreed. If is very doubtful if it ever can be so split. We are far too interdependent, and whatever we might do there will yet be vital links that can never be severed. . . Let us pray for wisdom and let us do what will make good thoughts grow and save them from being swamped by the folly and evil which wait to tempt them.'

Lord Mountbatten left for London.

22 *June*—*Kashmir*. The Army relieved the garrison at Poonch which had been besieged for over six months.

28 *June*—*Kashmir*. Pandit Nehru left for Srinagar to study conditions.

1 *July*—*Hyderabad*. The Governor-General promulgated an ordinance restricting the transfer of Indian Government securities held by the Nizam, his Government, and the Hyderabad State Bank. The States Ministry said the Government had evidence that all available resources of the Hyderabad Government were being used for the purchase of war materials. The Government had therefore been reluctantly compelled to take measures to protect its interests.

2 *July*—*Hyderabad*. It was learned that all air communications with the State had been cut off and railway communication reduced (*see also Hyderabad*).

Kashmir. The Government prohibited the employment of European pilots by the commercial air service from Delhi.

4 *July*—Communal rioting occurred in Bombay; 15 persons were killed and 67 injured. A curfew was imposed.

INDONESIA. 23 *June*—Negotiations between the Dutch and Republican delegations under the auspices of the U.N. Committee of Good Offices were resumed.

Committee of Good Offices report (see *Security Council*).

29 *June*—The Republican delegation asked that the U.S. and Australian 'over-all' proposal be considered, as it offered the only opportunity for a settlement. The Dutch delegation stated that their decision not to consider the proposal was final.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO WAVELENGTHS CONFERENCE.

25 *June*—The Conference, attended by 32 nations, opened in Copenhagen.

IRAQ. 18 *June*—*General Election*. The results showed little change in the composition of Parliament. Out of a total of 138 members of the Chamber of Deputies, only 7 represented the country's three political parties, the remainder being listed as independents.

1 *July*—*Transjordan*. King Abdullah arrived in Baghdad on a visit.

ITALY. 25 *June*—*Air Transport Agreement*. An Agreement was signed with Britain providing for an exchange of rights on Italian and Commonwealth air routes and reciprocal air services between the U.K. and Italy and Italy and Malta.

Strikes. Short strikes were organized by Communists in several parts of the country and a general strike was called for 2 July.

The Government stated that while it would intensify its efforts to defend the lira, stabilize prices, increase internal purchasing power, and reduce unemployment, and would intervene to see that labour disputes were settled equitably, the use of the right to strike 'must not disturb public order and injure freedom to work or the rights of citizens'.

28 *June*—*European Recovery Programme*. The Italo-U.S. Co-operation Agreement was signed in Rome.

30 *June*—*Strike*. Petrol workers went on strike.

2 *July*—The Senate approved the new Government's programme by 184 votes to 67.

Strike. Industrial workers throughout Italy struck for half a day at the orders of the Confederation of Trade Unions (Communist-controlled) to obtain higher wages and family allowances, and a suspension of dismissals.

4 *July*—*European Recovery Programme*. Agreement (see *U.S.A.*).

7 *July*—*Strike*. The series of short nation-wide industrial strikes caused a stoppage in the electricity industry.

Social Plans. The Government, in an attempt to relieve unemployment, launched a plan to build 300,000 houses for workers in seven years, and a second plan which introduced additional unemployment benefits and obligatory vocational training and labour service.

JAPAN. 18 *June*—*Demilitarization*. It was announced that the board of demobilization had been dissolved and its remaining functions and

responsibilities transferred to civil Ministers. It was understood that about 644,000 Japanese nationals had still to be repatriated by the U.S.S.R.

Whaling. A third expedition, similar in size and composition to the previous one, was authorized.

KOREA. 1 *July*—*Elections.* Commission's findings (*see Korea Commission*).

LUXEMBOURG. 4 *July*—*European Recovery Programme.* Agreement (*see U.S.A.*).

MALAYA. 18 *June*—The Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Mr Malcolm MacDonald, conferred in Kuala Lumpur with the High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, and the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson.

The president of the Baling Kuomintang party and a contractor, both Chinese, were murdered in Kedah. In north Johore a gang raided the Yong Peng Union estate and burned down living quarters and storehouses.

19 *June*—Six Chinese machine-gunned to death a Chinese Kuomintang estate manager near Jagoh, Johore.

21 *June*—Police raids were made throughout the Federation in search of people suspected of complicity in terrorist attacks and 600 persons were arrested.

The G.O.C. Malaya district stated in Kuala Lumpur that all trained fighting troops in Malaya were standing by for co-ordinated action with the police.

23 *June*—*Communism.* Mr Malcolm MacDonald toured the troubled area of Johore.

28 *June*—*Communism.* Some 40 Chinese attacked the police station at Kuala Krau, Mentakab Pahang, using tommy guns and revolvers, but were successfully beaten off.

29 *June*—The High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, left for London. Bandits attacked a police station at Jerantut and kidnapped a Chinese business man and his son.

30 *June*—Bandits attacked Ayer Bemban police station, north of Johore Bahru, but were driven off.

1 *July*—A Chinese official in the Government was murdered by bandits at Langup, lower Perak.

Statement by Lord Listowel (*see Great Britain*).

2 *July*—Terrorists attacked the village of Kulai, north of Johore Bahru, but were driven off by police. A Chinese family of three were killed in random shooting. Three Chinese were murdered in other parts of the Federation.

4 *July*—Sir Edward Gent was killed in an air accident near London.

7 *July*—*Communism.* Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, in a broadcast, said there had been a deliberate plan by Communists to stage a violent revolution and to

capture the Government by force. Since his last broadcast much evidence had been received about the plan, which might at any time spread to Singapore. More than a thousand arrests had been made in the past three weeks. 'We know these captures have thrown out of gear parts of the plans which they and their friends were concocting. As a result, certain actions which they were preparing have been postponed, readjusted, or abandoned altogether.' There was a need for information from individuals. Since court cases were now being heard *in camera* there was no fear of gangster vengeance. 'From now on, without prejudice to every alleged offender's right to a fair trial, clear cases will be dealt with by quicker process.' There were now many fewer strikes. This was one result of the removal of thugs and intimidators by the Government's powers of arrest and deportation. In the Federation at present only 160 workpeople were striking, with another 300 involved in a lockout. The Commander-in Chief was satisfied that with few exceptions he possessed adequate forces of police and army, but Britain had been advised of a possible call for more troops so that preparations for any possible eventuality might be made.

Aircraft attacked with rockets enemy camp sites in the North Perak jungle. Ground troops, following up the attack, found that the guerrillas had evacuated the positions shortly before the aircraft had arrived.

Minister's Statement (*see Great Britain*).

8 July—Colonial Secretary's statement (*see Great Britain*).

NETHERLANDS. 23 June—*Indonesia*. Committee of Good Offices report (*see Security Council*). Further breakdown in negotiations (*see Indonesia*).

Indonesia. Negotiations resumed (*see Indonesia*).

24 June—*Western Union*. The Parliament ratified the Treaty of Brussels.

2 July—*Germany*. The Government informed Britain that it was prepared if necessary to put food at the disposal of western Berlin.

4 July—*European Recovery Programme*. Agreement (*see U.S.A.*).

7 July—A five-year cultural convention with Britain was signed at The Hague.

Western Union. Informal talks (*see U.S.A.*).

Elections. Provisional results gave the following distribution of seats in the Second Chamber: Catholic People's Party, 32 (32 in 1946); Labour, 27 (29); Anti-Revolutionary Party, 13 (13); Communists, 8 (10); Christian Historical Party, 9 (8); Liberals, 8 (6); Political Reformist Party, 2 (2).

NEW ZEALAND. 22 June—*Western Union*. The Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg, in a speech opening Parliament, said: 'Any question of merging the strength and resources of the British Commonwealth with those of the States of Europe presents problems which call for decisions of fundamental importance in the life and economy of this country. My Government is confident that a closer economic, defensive, and spiritual union of the United Kingdom and Europe, which

it regards as necessary and desirable, can be achieved without prejudicing the historic unity of the nations of the British Commonwealth.'

Commonwealth. Mr Fraser, the Prime Minister, addressing the Returned Services Association, said: 'The time is urgent for a conference of the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, and I hope it will be arranged as soon as possible. I think it cannot be held soon enough. We see forces that were once free and allied now acting as aggressors. At least the masses of the people should devise some method of preventing war.'

NORWAY. 4 *July—European Recovery Programme.* Agreement (see *U.S.A.*).

PAKISTAN. 30 *June—Palestine.* The central Palestine aid committee decided to raise a fully armed corps of volunteers to fight with the Arabs.

6 *July—New Ministry.* The Government announced the creation of a Ministry of States and Frontier Regions to deal with tribal areas. The Ministry would be under the direct control of Mr Jinnah.

PALESTINE. 21 *June—Jerusalem.* Municipal Commissioner returning (see *U.N. Secretariat*).

22 *June—Israel.* Statement by Communist leader (see *Czechoslovakia*).

Fighting broke out in Tel Aviv between the Irgun and Hagana following an attempt by the Irgun to bring ashore military equipment from a ship beached on the coast. The Government later announced that they would not tolerate such action by independent groups, and issued a decree making civil disobedience an act of treason. Broadcasts by the Irgun stated there would be a 'blood bath' between Jews if they were again attacked.

23 *June—Israel.* It was reported that Hagana had blown up the ship off Tel Aviv. The Foreign Minister, Mr Shertok, was reported to have stated that the action had been primarily in defence of the sovereignty and authority of the State. They could not tolerate military or political anarchy.

The Minister of Religion, Rabbi Fischman, and the Minister of Immigration, Mr Shapira, resigned.

There was fighting between the Irgun and Hagana in Tel Aviv and 15 persons were killed. The Irgun headquarters were later raided and arrests made. A curfew was imposed in the town.

25 *June—Israel.* The Council of State in Tel Aviv endorsed by an overwhelming majority the Government's action in attacking the Irgun. The Prime Minister, Mr Ben Gurion, and six others were appointed as a Committee to reorganize the army on a unified basis. The arrangement by which members of the Irgun and Stern Gang served in the army under their own commanders was ended, and those who had deserted after the recent clash were offered an amnesty if they re-enlisted as regular soldiers.

It was reported that Irgun members were still being rounded up and that arrests totalled 400 including some members of the Revisionist Party.

U.N. officials in Tel Aviv said Egyptian forces on the southern front had broken the truce by preventing the passage of a Jewish food convoy which was under the supervision of U.N. observers, attacking a U.N. aircraft, and bombing Jewish positions south of Tel Aviv. In reply to a protest from the Mediator the Egyptian Government stated that the aircraft had flown over Egyptian territory at 500 feet instead of at 2,000 feet as agreed by the Truce Commission and had been mistaken for an enemy aircraft. Colonel Bonde, the head of the U.N. team of observers, announced that as the Egyptian forces were not respecting the U.N. flag all U.N. observers would be withdrawn from the areas of Palestine under Egyptian control.

27 June—*British Army Casualties*. The G.O.C., Gen. MacMillan, stated that since 1 June 1947, 174 officers and men had been killed and 419 wounded.

Israel. World Jewish communities (see *World Jewish Congress*).

28 June—Mediator's proposals handed to delegations (see *Greece*).

29 June—*British Forces*. The G.O.C. Palestine, Gen. MacMillan, announced that as from 1 July British forces would cease to occupy any area of Palestine.

30 June—The last British troops left the country. Jewish police took over the port of Haifa.

Volunteer corps (see *Pakistan*).

1 July—*Israel*. President's message (see *World Jewish Congress*).

4 July—Mediator's Plan (see *Security Council*).

5 July—Proposal to extend truce (see *Greece*).

6 July—*Israel*. The Government in reply to Count Bernadotte's suggestions for a settlement, rejected the scheme and said he should 'change his whole approach to the problem'. He had ignored the Assembly's resolution and the territorial changes which had resulted from Israel's repulse of the Arab attack. The perils revealed by Arab aggression had convinced them that the Assembly's territorial provisions affecting Israel stood in need of improvement, and in addition that the context of the boundary question was fundamentally changed if, as Count Bernadotte proposed, the Arab part of Palestine was to be included in one of the Arab States.

A French member of the Truce Commission was killed when the jeep in which he was travelling hit a land mine.

Truce (see *U.N. Security Council*).

PHILIPPINES. 26 June—The Turtle and Mangsee Islands, formerly administered by Britain under treaty with the U.S.A., were transferred to the Government.

POLAND. 18 June—*Germany*. The Government sent Notes to Britain and the U.S.A., protesting against the London Agreement, which they regarded as a threat to all countries which had suffered from German aggression and an infringement of international agreements.

Treaty with Hungary. The Government concluded a treaty of mutual assistance, friendship, and co-operation with Hungary. The

Hungarian Premier and deputy Premier, Mr Dinnyes and Mr Rakosi, who were on a visit to Poland, signed for their countries.

23 June—Foreign Ministers meet (*see Conference on Germany*).

27 June—*Conference on Germany*. Mr Molotov, in a message to the Polish people after the conference, said that the Poles were right in believing that their alliance with the U.S.S.R. was the best guarantee of their independence and future progress. The Warsaw conference had shown what the European nations and Germany itself 'should not allow in order to prevent a recurrence of German aggression'. Only the people's democracies could give the progressive forces in Germany democratization and Socialism.

8 July—*Germany*. Note on London agreement (*see Great Britain*).

RUMANIA. 21 June—*Trade Agreement*. An agreement was concluded with Hungary under which that country would send precision tools, agricultural machinery, and material for railways in exchange for Rumanian oil, timber, chemical products, raw materials, and certain metals.

28 June—Cominform meeting (*see Communist Information Bureau*).

SAUDI ARABIA. 22 June—King Abdullah's visit (*see Egypt*).

30 June—*Transjordan*. King Abdullah visited King Ibn Saud at Riyadh, this being their first meeting for twenty-five years. Joint statement (*see Arab League*).

SIAM 28 June—Warrants were issued for the arrest of Pridi Panom-yong, a former Prime Minister, and his secretary, Lt. Vajarachai, on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of King Ananda. The two men were understood to be in the Portuguese colony of Macao. The late King's secretary, Chalee Pratumonet, was arrested on the same charge.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. 29 June—*Dominion Status*. The Parliament passed a resolution appointing a Select Committee to investigate the steps necessary to gain Dominion status for the colony.

SPAIN. 18 June—*Freedom of Worship*. The Primate, Cardinal Pla y Deniel, in an ecclesiastical bulletin, discussed 'Protestant propaganda', which he considered a danger that threatened the established Church and the unity of the faith in Spain. Commenting on an article of the *Fuero de Los Españoles* which guaranteed freedom of worship, he pointed out that if 'a certain degree of religious tolerance' had been introduced into the wording of the clause it was intended to apply to foreign residents and not to Spanish citizens.

25 June—Discussion on Spain refused (*see Security Council*).

SUDAN. 19 June—*Constitutional Reform*. An ordinance was published setting up a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council.

7 July—Note to Britain (*see Egypt*).

SWEDEN. 29 *June*—The Foreign Minister, Hr Uden, in a speech to the Riksdag, said Sweden must follow a constant foreign policy, and neither the Government nor the Riksdag wanted to commit it in advance to a policy that would make it impossible to keep out of a new war. He regarded the western *bloc* as an effort to re-establish the old policy of balance in Europe, an attempt that Sweden observed with understanding and sympathy, since all countries had to solve their security problems after their own fashion. On the Scandinavian defence question he said the Government wished to restrict the conversations with Norway and Denmark to the question how their freedom and independence could best be defended, assuming that all three countries desired to stay outside a conflict. 'Sweden wants to take responsibility for her own policy, and not for any other country's.'

SWITZERLAND. 29 *June*—The Government announced the end of food rationing as from 3 July.

TRANSJORDAN. 22 *June*—King Abdullah in Egypt (*see Egypt*).

30 *June*—King Abdullah's visit (*see Saudi Arabia*).

1 *July*—King Abdullah in Baghdad (*see Iraq*).

TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 25 *June*—A strike in which about one-fifth of shipyard workers joined was called by the non-Communist Trade Union with the object of forcing the authorities to take measures against Communist leaders and dismiss Communist shop stewards.

The British Military authorities announced that two members of the British forces had been arrested by the Yugoslavs.

Arrest of U.S. soldiers and protest (*see U.S.A.*).

UNITED NATIONS

BALKANS COMMISSION

30 *June*—The report of the sub-committee on the Balkans appointed by the Assembly to investigate the situation on Greece's northern frontier and to promote diplomatic relations between Greece and its neighbours was signed in Geneva. It stated that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia had not co-operated and that the committee were convinced that if those countries had acted in accordance with the Assembly's resolution a settlement would have been possible. Col. Hodson (Australia) placed on record a strong general reservation with regard to that part of the report describing the manner in which the sub-committee had carried out its activities on the spot, on the ground that it had devoted too much attention to investigating incidents, which was not included in its terms of reference, and too little to the task of mediation which it was specifically instructed to undertake.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

21 *June*—The second assembly of the organization ended its work in Geneva. Among the resolutions adopted was a direction to the perman-

ent council to establish an air navigation commission consisting of twelve members. The assembly considered the problems involved in levying charges on users for the use of air navigation facilities and services supplied by various Governments. It also unanimously approved a legal convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft, which ensured the recognition by all contracting States of rights in aircraft constituted in any country party to the convention, and was designed to afford international air line operators the largest possible measure of assistance in arranging the financing of aircraft purchases.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

7 July—A conference of representatives of the thirty-six Governments who signed the international wheat agreement (*see p. 193*) ended in Washington. The meeting discussed the possibilities of further ratifications of the agreement but it was decided that the prospects were remote. As the agreement had not been ratified by the U.S.A. or by a number of importing countries by 1 July, the representatives of several countries which had already ratified gave notice that they withdrew because the guaranteed quantities from countries which had formally accepted the agreement were insufficient to ensure its successful operation. The meeting agreed to consider the possibility of another agreement, on the lines of the original document to be brought into operation on 1 August 1949.

KOREA COMMISSION

1 July—The Commission found that the result of the elections of 10 May in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission, in which the inhabitants constituted about two-thirds of the population of Korea, had been a valid expression of the free will of the electorate.

SECRETARIAT

21 June—*Palestine*. The Commissioner for Jerusalem, Mr Harold Evans, informed the Secretary-General that he would not be taking up his duties in the city as he considered the Mediator, Count Bernadotte, should be given a free hand to deal with the problems.

25 June—*Soviet Wives*. The Soviet representative, Mr Gromyko, wrote to the Secretary-General objecting on legal grounds to the inclusion in the agenda of the next General Assembly session of an item proposed by Chile concerning the refusal of the Soviet Government to allow Soviet wives of foreign nationals, including a member of the family of the former Chilean Ambassador in Moscow, to join their husbands abroad.

SECURITY COUNCIL

19 June—*Palestine*. The Council was informed that three U.S. destroyers and one French corvette were being made available at once to the Mediator.

23 June—*Indonesia*. The Council received a report from their Committee of Good Offices stating that the Dutch and Indonesians remained

divided by the same issues which the Linggadjati agreement had failed to solve: (1) the ways and means by which the United States of Indonesia should come into being; (2) the place of the Republic in the federation; and (3) the allocation of powers between the federation and the Netherlands Indies Union. On the military side the truce agreement had been carried out better than could reasonably have been hoped. The at least partial return to normal economic, political, and social life in Java, Madura, and Sumatra which it had been hoped would be brought about by the truce agreement was not, however, realized. The committee now doubted whether in these aspects the agreement would be fully implemented until there was a political settlement.

Further breakdown in discussions (*see Indonesia*).

25 June—*Spain*. The Council rejected a motion supported by the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine to reopen the discussion on the Franco régime.

1 July—The U.S.S.R. gave notice that they would oppose the admission to the United Nations of Ceylon.

4 July—*Palestine Mediator's Plan*. Count Bernadotte, in a letter to Mr Trygve Lie for transmission to the Council, stated: 'In spite of the present conflict, there is a common denominator in Palestine which, happily, is acceptable to and affirmed by both sides. This is the recognition of the necessity for peaceful relations between Arabs and Jews in Palestine and of the principle of economic unity. It is with this common denominator especially in mind that I put forth the accompanying suggestions in outline as a basis for discussion. These suggestions, I must emphasize, are submitted with no intimation of preciseness or finality.'

His plan envisaged a federal union of Arab and Jewish States on the original territory of the Palestine mandate, including the kingdom of Transjordan. He suggested that the boundaries be determined first by negotiation with his help and on the basis of suggestions to be made by him. When agreement was reached on the main outlines of the boundaries they would be fixed by a boundaries commission. The purposes and function of the union would be to promote common economic interests to operate and maintain common services, including Customs and Excise, to undertake development projects, and to co-ordinate foreign policy and measures for common defence. The functions and authority of the union might be exercised through a central council and such other organs as the members of the union might determine. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of union, each member of the union might exercise full control over its own affairs, including its foreign relations.

Immigration within its own borders should be within the competence of each member, provided that after a period of two years from the establishment of the union either member would be entitled to request the council of the union to review the immigration policy of the other member and to render a ruling thereon in terms of the common interests of the union. In the event of the inability of the council to decide, the issue could be referred by either member to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, whose decision, taking into account the principle of economic absorptive capacity, would be binding.

Religious and minority rights would be fully protected by each member of the union and guaranteed by the United Nations. Holy places and religious buildings and sites would be preserved and existing rights in respect of the same fully guaranteed by each member of the union. Recognition would be accorded to the right of residents of Palestine who had left because of the conflict to return to their homes.

An annex to the territorial suggestions said that certain territorial arrangements might be worthy of consideration along the following lines: (1) Inclusion of the whole or part of the Negeb in Arab territory. (2) Inclusion of the whole or part of Western Galilee in Jewish territory. (3) Inclusion of the city of Jerusalem in Arab territory, with municipal autonomy for the Jewish community and special arrangements for the protection of the Holy Places. (4) Consideration of the status of Jaffa. (5) Establishment of a free port of Haifa, the area of the free port to include the refineries and terminals. (6) Establishment of a free airport at Lydda.

6 July—*Palestine*. Sir Alexander Cadogan (U.K.) suggested that the Council send messages to both parties asking them to extend the truce, and this proposal was supported by the U.S.A., France, and Belgium. Mr Gromyko (U.S.S.R.) said that Count Bernadotte's scheme for a settlement in Palestine contradicted in certain respects the Assembly's scheme. China and Syria opposed an immediate discussion. Mr Manuilsky (Ukraine), in the Chair, said that some sort of funny business was being cooked up which caused some members of the Council serious concern. Count Bernadotte had exceeded his competence by, in effect, proposing a reconsideration of the Assembly's partition scheme. On Mr Manuilsky's proposal, the discussion was postponed until 7 July.

7 July—*Palestine*. The chairman, Mr Manuilsky, invited the Jewish delegate to sit as representative of 'the State of Israel', instead of 'Jewish Agency', as hitherto. Several delegates reserved their positions but the procedure was upheld, whereupon Mr Jamal Husayni (Arab Higher Committee) announced that he could not assist further in the Council's discussions and walked out.

Mr Gromyko and Mr Manuilsky objected to a vote being taken on the British resolution but were overruled and the resolution was adopted by eight votes with three abstentions (U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Syria).

8 July—*Palestine*. Count Bernadotte, in a cable to the Council, stated that it appeared quite impossible to obtain agreement from Arabs and Jews for an extension of the truce, and that he would now concentrate on protecting Jerusalem and the Holy Places. He said the Jews were prepared to prolong the truce for thirty days provided conditions remained substantially the same. The Arab Governments 'in view of their experience of the past four weeks' were not. The Jews were ready for a cease-fire in Jerusalem pending a decision on the demilitarization of Jerusalem. The meaning of the Arab reply on this point was obscure and clarification was being sought. On the demilitarization of Haifa refineries and port areas the views of the two parties were so divergent that he saw no possibility of agreement. The Jews were ready, if the thirty-day renewal of the truce was not obtained, to give a three-day

extension to facilitate the evacuation of United Nations observers. The Arabs made no mention of this proposal and it was 'apparently' rejected. (He had not at the time of cabling received the complete text of the Arab reply. *See also p. 434.*) He had informed the Arabs and the Jewish authorities of his intention to discuss further with them the cease-fire and demilitarization in Jerusalem. He regarded the failure to obtain a renewal of the truce as a temporary setback which did not put a stop to his mission as Mediator. He would continue to work with a view to attaining on the earliest possible day a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine.

The U.S. delegate said that some things were not clear about the Arab position. However, if it turned out that a prolongation of the truce had been prevented by one party or the other a situation of great gravity would have arisen. The party which refused the truce to which the other party agreed could not claim to be acting in self-defence and the Council would have no alternative but to review the situation under the enforcement provisions of the Charter. The U.S.A. was ready to carry out its obligations under that chapter, but he hoped the necessity would not arise.

Faris Bey el Khoury (Syria) replied that the Council had better await the text of the Arab States' reply with their reasons for not renewing the truce before they passed judgement. Arabs had been given the choice of submitting to the imposition of a Jewish State upon them in their homeland or fighting. They were determined to fight, whatever the outcome. Mr Eban (Israel) drew attention to a complaint by his Government that Egyptians had 'launched an offensive' that morning against Israel positions near Tel Aviv. Mr Gromyko demanded full information from the Mediator and Arab States on this matter, and said that the earliest possible decisions must be taken 'to put an end to the military adventure embarked upon by certain Arab circles who are determined to wreck the U.N. partition scheme, and who are fostered by certain States.'

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

24 *June*—The first assembly of the Organization opened in Geneva.

25 *June*—It was agreed unanimously that pending a final decision on their credentials, the U.S., Pakistan, and Philippine delegations should be entitled to sit in the Assembly with the full rights of other delegations.

2 *July*—U.S.A. A proposal by Sir Wilson Jameson (U.K.) supported by Sir Deiren Mitra (India) that the U.S.A. be admitted to full membership without delay was agreed to unanimously after Dr Vinogradov (U.S.S.R.) had said the case must not be used as a precedent.

U.S.A. 18 *June*—*Defence.* It was announced that the Air Force would send 75 jet fighter aircraft to Germany in August, thus doubling U.S. fighter strength in Europe.

Germany. Note on London Agreement (*see Poland*).

Greece. President Truman, in a report to Congress on assistance to

Greece, stated that by the end of March the U.S.A. had delivered \$71 million worth of military equipment including a large number of aircraft, 2,800 vehicles, and 75,000 weapons of all types as well as 7,000 tons of ammunition. The services of 256 U.S. military officers also had been made available, but although some of these officers sometimes accompanied operational units of Greek forces, 'they neither participate in combat nor command Greek troops'.

19 *June—European Recovery Programme.* The Senate House Conference on the Economic Co-operation Act agreed to allow E.R.P. funds to be spent in one year if the President in consultation with the Administrator decided that such a rate of spending was necessary. The total figure for all foreign relief and recovery programmes was fixed at \$6,030,710,228. Of this \$4,000 million (the full amount recommended by the Senate) were allocated for E.R.P. The compromise was then approved by both Houses.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Willard Thorp, stated that 'at this point of the negotiations' the proposed bilateral agreements with European countries benefiting by E.R.P. 'in their present form contain no provision with respect to the exchange rates to which objection had been raised by any European Government' (*see also Canada*).

Defence. The House of Representatives and Senate both passed the compromise Bill for military service.

Soviet Note (see Danube Conference).

24 *June—Presidential Elections.* Governor Dewey was nominated Republican candidate.

European Recovery Programme. The Assistant Administrator of the European Co-operation Administration announced that aid under the programme for July, August, and September would amount to \$1,350 million, \$450 million less than the amount asked for by the 16 countries.

25 *June—Presidency.* The Republicans chose Governor Earl Warren of California as their nominee for Vice-President.

Clay statement on London Agreement (*see Germany*).

European Recovery Programme. It was stated that negotiations on bilateral agreements with Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden had been concluded and that discussions had been initiated with all the 16 nations concerned. The first draft agreement had been sent to them on 13 May, and now in its revised form was substantially different. This was to be expected because the U.S.A. put into the additional draft everything they wished to discuss and many items which were now covered by a single more general phrase.

Trieste. The U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade was instructed to protest to the Yugoslav Government against the arrest and prolonged detention of five U.S. soldiers who were taken into custody on 15 June by the Yugoslav authorities.

Status of delegation (*see U.N. World Health Assembly*).

26 *June—Germany.* Note (*see France*).

28 *June—European Recovery Programme.* Agreements (*see Eire, France, and Italy*).

29 *June—European Recovery Programme.* Agreement (*see Great Britain*).

30 June—*Berlin*. Mr Marshall stated: 'We are in Berlin as a result of agreements between the Governments on the areas of occupation in Germany, and we intend to stay.'

War Propaganda. The Government, in reply to a Soviet protest (see p. 429) against an article in *Newsweek* which was alleged to have violated the U.N. resolution on warmongering, stated that it was 'the tradition of the country that the public press shall serve as a forum for the discussion of all questions of public concern. Any attempt on the part of the Government to control or suppress articles of this type . . . would be a violation of the right of freedom of the press, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.'

2 July—Membership approved (see *U.N. World Health Organization*).

Lend Lease. Secretary of State Marshall said that negotiations for a settlement with the U.S.S.R. were still continuing.

4 July—*European Recovery Programme*. The Government announced that they had concluded bilateral agreements with Austria, China, Denmark, Eire, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Norway. Discussions were in progress with four other countries. Formal action had not yet been taken by Switzerland, Portugal, or Turkey.

6 July—*Berlin*. The Government sent a Note to the U.S.S.R. protesting against the interruption of communications between their zone of Germany and Berlin (see *Great Britain and also France*).

Strike. Some 50,000 miners failed to return to work after their holiday because no wage contract had been signed with their employers.

Presidential Elections. Gen. Eisenhower stated: 'I will not at this time identify myself with any political party, and could not accept nomination for any public office or participate in partisan political contests.'

Western Union. The Under-Secretary of State, Mr Lovett, met the Ambassadors of Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands for an informal exchange of views on the Senate resolution of 11 June supporting the principle of a regional military alliance among the Powers of the Western Union within the framework of the United Nations. The Canadian Ambassador was also present.

7 July—*Germany*. Note to Poland (see *Great Britain*).

U.S.S.R. 19 June—Note to U.S.A. (see *Danube Conference*).

23 June—Molotov in Warsaw (see *Conference on Germany*).

25 June—Wives of foreign nationals (see *U.N. Secretariat*).

27 June—*Conference on Germany*. Molotov statement (see *Poland*).

30 June—*War Propaganda*. U.S. Reply to Note (see *U.S.A.*).

6 July—*Berlin*. Notes (see *Britain, France, and U.S.A.*).

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. 27 June—The Congress opened in Montreux and discussed the future organization of Jewish communities outside Israel. Sixty countries were represented.

1 July—*Palestine*. The President of Israel, Dr Weizman, in a message to the Congress, said that 'Israel in the early stages of its work of reconstruction will look to the Jewish diaspora for indispensable material and moral support'.

4 July—The Congress discussed the following points:

Israel. They unanimously supported Dr Weizman's appeal for aid to Israel, and on Jewish neutrality expressed the hope that Israel might occupy in the Middle East a position analogous to that of Switzerland in Europe.

Anti-Semitism. A reliable report to the Congress from the U.S. zone of Germany asserted that outrages against Jews, such as the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, destruction of Jewish property, and anti-Semitic slogans on walls, were increasing, and the spread of anti-Semitism in displaced persons' camps was a grave menace to Jewish D.P.s. They urged that the camps be closed and that the occupying Powers should offer every facility for large-scale resettlement of Jews. They referred to discriminatory immigration policies and to the fact that of 200,000 D.P.s to be admitted to the U.S.A. only 20,000 were to be Jews.

YUGOSLAVIA. 26 June—The People's Front expelled from its ranks 'on account of anti-national work which also damaged the prestige and unity of the People's Front', Gen. Zhujovich and Mr Hebrang (*see also* pp. 385 and 386).

28 June—*Cominform.* Expulsion (*see Communist Information Bureau*).

Child Conscription. The Government sent a Note to Greece refusing to repatriate the Greek children now in Yugoslavia. They stated that they were sheltering the children for charitable reasons and their repatriation could only be considered after the troubles in Greece were settled.

29 June—*Cominform.* The Communist Party broadcast a reply to the statement expelling them from the Cominform. They described the Cominform allegations as 'invented slander' and said the central committee could not discuss them on such a basis. They constituted an attempt to discredit the reputation both internally and externally of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The criticism was all the more amazing because the Soviet Communist Party had rejected the offer made by the Yugoslav Communist Party letter of 1 April to investigate the charges on the spot. This letter said there was no proof of anti-Soviet activity or that army and civil specialists were supervised by the Yugoslav secret police. 'It is a definite lie that anybody was followed. On the contrary, it is absolutely true, as pointed out in our letter of 13 April, that from the liberation until today members of the Soviet intelligence service attempted without consideration to recruit Yugoslavs. It is also true that from the liberation until today all members of the party have given full co-operation to Soviet citizens. The central committee of the Yugoslav Party points out that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are based and have been based on friendship and collaboration in that Yugoslavia had never the slightest idea of supervising Soviet citizens. The Yugoslav Communist Party, with deepest disgust, reject the accusations that the party is deviating towards protection of kulaks and that the party is being led militaristically in that there is heavy punishment for mistakes. It is a shame and a terrible insult to us to allege that there is no criticism in the Yugoslav Party—in a party which has shown such achievements

as the Yugoslav Party. As for the fact that in a few sections there have been no elections, this was caused only by war-time and post-war conditions. It has been the case in many parties, including the Russian Bolshevik Party.' As for the accusation that the Yugoslav Party had submerged in the Popular Front, the facts were: 1. The leadership of the Popular Front belonged to the Communist Party; 2. the Communist Party had not submerged but had raised the People's Front in the spirit of Marxism and Leninism; 3. the party was fighting in practice for socialization, and the Front received its line from the party. The statement denied that there existed a 'Turkish régime' and that party members had not been informed of the accusations against General Zhujovich and Mr Hebrang. Asserting that all members were informed, the statement expressed surprise that any one should defend the ex-Ministers without first asking information from the Yugoslav central committee. 'The central committee emphasizes that in 1937 Zhujovich, together with Gorkic, then secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, was expelled from the party by order of the Communist International and that Hebrang behaved very badly during his interrogation by the Ustashi in Zagreb at the beginning of the war. The central committee rejects as absurd the accusation of the Soviet Communist Party that the last nationalization measures were emergency measures hastily carried out. Nobody alive in Yugoslavia has ever said that Yugoslavia did not need for her reconstruction and upbuilding the help of the countries of eastern Europe, countries such as the Soviet Union, but this does not depend only on Yugoslavia but on the other countries as well. The central committee does not consider that it damaged the unity of the international democratic front. On the contrary the central committee points out that the Cominform is now asking members of the Yugoslav Communist Party to break the unity of their party. The central committee also emphatically rejects the accusations that the Yugoslav Communist Party has adopted a nationalistic line because the national liberation war and the efforts of the Yugoslav Communist Party had proved the contrary. This is the greatest possible historical injustice. Enemy propaganda will use the Cominform statement for slandering both the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party cannot accept responsibility for this. The central committee calls on the membership of the Yugoslav Communist Party to consolidate their ranks as the only answer to these accusations.'

In another statement the Communist Party said that they had refused to attend the Cominform meeting because the agenda was incorrectly drawn up for the following reasons: 1. The letter of invitation was not 'in the spirit of comradely criticism', but was rude and contained incorrect accusations. 2. The Soviet Communist Party central committee did not base its accusations on a real analysis of the facts, but only on one-sided information.

1 July—The Government protested to Albania against 'provocative acts . . . aimed at impairing relations between Albania and Yugoslavia' which had occurred in Albania during the past few days.

2 July—*Cominform*. At a rally of the People's Front attended by about 15,000 people, wholehearted support of Marshal Tito was expressed. The radio described the appeal to President Stalin as 'the cry of an insulted people which cannot be ignored'.

Albania. It was announced that three Notes of protest had been sent by the Government complaining respectively (1) of 'gross and offensive acts' by the Albanian authorities which had the object of destroying Yugoslav prestige; (2) of reported decisions by Albania to suspend the export of oil and bitumen to Yugoslavia, to stop work on the Scutari railway, and of an order to the Albano-Yugoslav mining organization ordering the cessation of exports to Yugoslavia; and (3) of the expulsion of a Yugoslav instructor attached to the political administration of the Albanian army.

Greek communists support *Cominform* (*see Greece*).

3 July—*Albania*. Economic relations ended (*see Albania*).

4 July—*Albania*. The Government, in a Note, stated that economic agreements which were to run for thirty years could not be unilaterally broken by either party without committing a 'flagrant violation of the treaties and without contradicting the fundamental principles of international law'. The Albanian allegations that Yugoslavia did not faithfully fulfil its obligations under the treaties were 'incorrect and absurd'. The Note went on: 'As for the tone of the Albanian Note and the incredible facts mentioned therein, they can be placed within the framework of a systematic propaganda campaign recently organized and conducted against Yugoslavia.'

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- July 19 Annual Congress of Universities of the British Empire, Oxford.
- „ 19 Brussels Treaty. Second meeting of Consultative Council, The Hague.
- „ 22 Second referendum on the future form of Government, Newfoundland.
- „ 28 Trade union conference on the European Recovery Programme, London.
- „ 30 Conference on navigation on the Danube, Belgrade.
- „ 30 World Transport Congress, Oslo.
- Aug. 2 UNESCO: World Conference of University Leaders, Utrecht, Netherlands.
- „ 22 First Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Amsterdam.
- „ 23 International Conference on Populations and World Resources in relation to the Family, Cheltenham.
- „ 30 Conference of the International Law Association, Brussels.
- Sept. 6 Coronation of Princess Juliana, Amsterdam.
- „ 15 General Election in Sweden.
- „ 21 U.N. General Assembly, Paris.
- „ 27 British Africa Conference, London.